



FibroMax for Metabolic patients

Screening for cirrhosis and liver cancer and detecting «silent» steatohepatitis

Why monitor the liver of metabolic patients?

FibroMax evaluates the risk of fibrosis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma in populations over 40 years of age with metabolic-related factors (i.e. overweight, hypertension, elevated triglycerides or cholesterol, impaired fasting glucose or diabetes).

Diagnose and reassure

The use of the FibroMax liver panel should help the clinician:

- To reassure patients with steatosis only, without fibrosis
- To better manage patients with severe injuries such as advanced fibrosis and NASH, and particularly those at risk of cirrhosis and liver cancer

FibroMax (FibroTest+SteatoTest+NashTest)

FibroMax is a liver panel used in the diagnosis and the follow-up of liver fibrosis, steatosis and inflammations with a blood sample and is done at a local laboratory:

- FibroTest: estimates the liver fibrosis¹ and the prognosis⁸
- SteatoTest: estimates the liver steatosis²
- NashTest: estimates the steatohepatitis³
- ActiTest: estimates the necroinflammatory activity⁹

FibroMax is validated on the prospective European cohort FLIP of patients with histologically diagnosed NAFLD¹⁰.

Better than standard liver enzymes or ultrasound

ALT and GGT lack sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of liver injury.^{1,5,6}

SteatoTest has two advantages over liver ultrasound:

- It is more accurate for the detection of significant steatosis²
- FibroTest and NashTest complement its diagnosis of liver fibrosis and inflammation, respectively

References:

1. Ratziu V et al. BMC Gastroenterol 2006
2. Poynard T et al. Comp Hepatol 2005
3. Poynard T et al. BMC Gastroenterol. 2006
4. Ratziu V et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2007
5. Mofrad P et al. Hepatology 2003
6. Jacqueminet S et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2008
7. Bedossa P et al. Hepatology 2012
8. Perazzo H et al. APT 2014
9. Poynard T et al. PlosOne 2012
10. Munteanu M et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2016

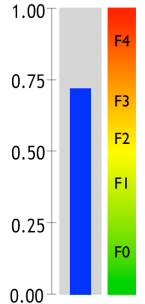
Assays (done at a local lab): Alpha-2 macroglobulin, Haptoglobin, Apolipoprotein A1, Total Bilirubin, GGT, ALT, AST, Cholesterol, Triglycerides, Fasting Glucose, age, gender, weight, height

FibroTest

Estimates hepatic fibrosis.

Score (METAVIR):

- ▶ F0: no fibrosis
- ▶ F1: portal fibrosis
- ▶ F2: portal fibrosis with rare septa
- ▶ F3: portal fibrosis with many septa
- ▶ F4: severe fibrosis

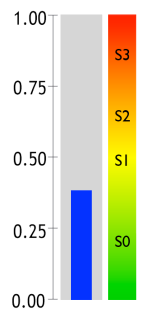


SteatoTest

Estimates hepatic steatosis, common cause of GGT and ALT elevation.

Interpretation of the score:

- ▶ S0: no steatosis (<1%)
- ▶ S1: minimal steatosis (1-5%)
- ▶ S2: significant steatosis (6-32%)
- ▶ S3: severe steatosis (>32%)

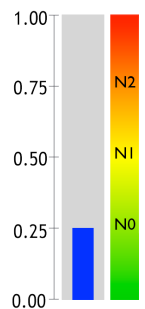


NashTest

Estimates non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in patients that are insulin-resistant, overweight, diabetic or hyperlipidemic.

Interpretation of the score:

- ▶ N0: no non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
- ▶ N1: probable non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
- ▶ N2: presence of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis



**FibroMax is a liver panel including 3 non-invasive tests:
FibroTest, SteatoTest and NashTest**

SAF

ready

SAF score is the new simplified histologic classification for the main liver lesions (steatosis, activity and fibrosis) in NAFLD risk patients⁷

Find all the scientific publications of BioPredictive non-invasive tests on the website:

library.biopredictive.com

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